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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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44TH YEAR.....NO. 320

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

THEATRE DES BOURGEOIS.
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUX.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTHUSIASM.
 HAYES'S THEATRE—THE OCEANOGRAPH.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—PINAFORE.
 ABERLAIN'S THEATRE—OLD SLUTS.
 NEW YORK AQUARIUM—MARIONETTES.
 WALLACK'S—OUR GIRLS.
 LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
 STANDARD THEATRE—PATENT.
 GERMANIA THEATRE—CHORUS.
 ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—FRITZ IN THE LAND.
 DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAWKEY.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MELANIE GUARD CHOWDER.
 AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
 KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
 TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
 SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.
 CHICKERING HALL—FROSTON'S LECTURE.
 BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—OUR BACHELORS.
 HAYES'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—GALLEY SLAVE.
 NOVELTY THEATRE, WMSBURG—MARBLE HEART.
 JERSEY CITY ACADEMY—DIVERSITY.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and fair. To-morrow it promises to be cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—There was undiminished activity in stocks and prices advanced. Money on call was plentiful and ruled at 6 per cent. The bank statement was favorable, showing an increase of \$6,676,300 in the reserve. Bonds generally were in fair demand and steady. Exchange was dull and unchanged.

PICTURES, plays and some old acquaintances fill our London letter very pleasantly to-day.

STILL ANOTHER loaded pistol has been left within reach of children, and a ten-year-old boy made himself motherless with it.

IT IS SAID the Pilot Commissioners will at once try Pilot Cisco for going about his business by steam. The present is the proper time for settling the question.

THE CIRCULAR of the proposed American Horse Exchange will be read with great satisfaction by every one who wishes to buy or sell horses "on the square."

ABOUT TWO and a quarter millions of dollars in gold left France yesterday to help fight the greenback here, if any Congressman has sense enough to see that battle open.

OUR ABSTRACT of the report of Princeton's scientific expedition to Utah and Colorado enlarges upon some points that miners and Indian agents do not give us about our Great West.

AMONG the many distinguished beings that time has belittled is the once famous 2:40 horse. Note our long list of horses who this year have beaten 2:30 with many seconds to spare.

A COOKING SCHOOL is to be started in Boston as a religious enterprise. If it does nothing more than start people to church after breakfast that will not muddle the meaning of the service it will be worthy of its name.

CARELESSNESS killed two men at a Williamsburg ferry house yesterday. A piece of timber that had already broken once was used again by the same party; fortunately enough of the men are alive to determine where the blame belongs.

WHEN is the city going to begin to collect the penalty of ten dollars per day upon every telegraph pole not inscribed with the name of the company owning it? The aggregate sum would make matters a great deal easier for taxpayers.

THOSE ABUSES, to use a mild word, which have been demonstrated by an evening contemporary to exist in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island have been apparent enough to the Advisory Board of Physicians to induce a proposition for the reorganization of the institutions on the Island.

PRINCETON BEAT HARVARD yesterday in a glorious game of football and is to meet Yale at the game next week. But why should such exercise be enjoyed only by students? A match between Wall street bulls and bears or preachers and doctors, would delight the public and the players.

THERE IS NOTHING new under the sun. Even Arctic expeditions, which modern science claims fondly for her own, were devised by the ancients, and it is not impossible that relics centuries older than those of the Franklin expedition may yet be found about the Arctic Circle. We publish to-day a partial exhibit of what men did and thought about the Pole before the days of steam and the magnetic needle.

THE WEATHER.—The centre of disturbance that was referred to in yesterday's HERALD as moving toward the St. Lawrence Valley is now passing over that region, its eastern margin being over the New England coast. It is attended by heavy rains and fresh winds. Another and larger centre is moving eastward from the regions of Dakota and Minnesota, but it is yet unattended by any precipitation. The pressure is highest and increasing steadily over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Rain fell in the lake regions, central valley districts, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and snow showers are reported in the Northwest. The weather in the western and southwestern sections of the country has been clear; elsewhere it was partly cloudy. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in all the districts, except the West and Northwest, where a decided fall occurred. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the South Atlantic States and generally light elsewhere. Local disturbances of considerable severity were developed in the lake regions, while the eastern centre of low pressure was moving over on Friday. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and fair. To-morrow it promises to be cold and clear.

The Free Public Schools.

The case of Father Scully, the Catholic priest at Cambridgeport, near Boston, in which we made a full and fair statement of the facts to the readers of the HERALD last week, not only continues to be agitated in the New England press but is attracting close attention and enlisting warm partisanship far beyond the political and religious jurisdictions in which it occurred. It is the case in which the priest endeavors to constrain a large and respectable part of his parishioners, by ecclesiastical penalties, to withdraw their children from a free public school and send them to a religious parochial school, where they allege that the teaching is inferior and the corporal discipline is unduly severe. In some quarters it has reopened with great acrimony in its fullest scope the well-worn discussion concerning secular and religious teaching and taxation for the support of popular education. On the side of the priest it is contended that, no matter how inferior the intellectual training in his parochial school may be, its combination with religious instruction makes it more valuable to the children of Catholic parents than the best conceivable education unaccompanied with a religious development of doctrinal faith. Some of his defenders push their advocacy to the extreme of holding that it is better for a Catholic child to grow up without learning to read or write than to attain any degree of mental cultivation in a purely secular way. Logically these champions of the principle that doctrinal religion must form the basis of all education object to the assessment of taxes for the support of any free public schools whatsoever.

On the other hand their integrity is bitterly challenged. They are accused of wilfully encouraging ignorance and fomenting prejudices of religion and race, and of aiming at the domination of a hierarchy, of which the American section is but a small fragment, over the minds of coming generations of Americans. On this point, as well as on the point of taxation, the argument of course touches politics vitally, and unless common sense comes to the rescue it is by no means unlikely that Father Scully's case will initiate a little known Nothing revival in the neighborhood where it has happened. Curiously enough, simultaneously with this discussion in New England, there come from the other end of the world tidings of the beginning of a popular debate of the same kind in the Australian colony of Victoria.

Now, in common sense, the provocation of such a revival on any scale, great or small, seems needless and wanton in Massachusetts, in New York, in Australia or anywhere that political institutions are popular and free. On the ultra-priestly side it is founded in two sheer impracticabilities. The talk of the extremists, such as we have quoted, about preferring to let children grow up ignorant vagabonds rather than have them taught the rudiments of learning in secular schools, may be perfectly honest, but it is perfectly preposterous. We live in a land where Church and State are absolutely dissociated, and where the State must administer its charge of public education in strict obedience to that principle of disassociation. It is idle to argue that there is no such charge. Our institutions are democratic. The people rule, and they must rule intelligently. Accordingly the capacity to enforce popular intelligence belongs to the State, and free public schools are its indispensable instruments for enforcing it. It cannot surrender to the Church its duty to see that future voters are trained to vote intelligently any more than it can abdicate to the Church its duty to provide for national defence against insurrection or foreign aggression. The duty of education, therefore, being public and general, the taxation for its execution must be public and general also. The protest of an honest Catholic believer that all education should be clerical, against being taxed for the support of free public secular schools, belongs to the same category with the protest of a Quaker against being taxed for the support of the army and the navy. With whatever degree of respect the State may regard them both as manifestations of honest individual conscience, it cannot yield to either of them without disjoining its very framework.

The second impracticability consists in the utter want of clerical preparation and means to assume efficient charge of general popular education, even were it conceivable that the State could delegate to the Church such a function. Take, for example, even this city of New York, where in numbers and wealth the Roman Catholic population bears a far larger proportion to the aggregate of inhabitants and of riches than in any other great city in the United States, and where the learning, piety, fidelity and earnestness of its priesthood excel in even greater proportion. Suppose the public schools could be dissolved to-day, and the myriads of children of Catholic parents who are availing themselves of their teaching were to have recourse to-morrow to the Church for an efficient substitute, has it one to offer? Every fair and intelligent Catholic knows it has not—knows that it is strained to the most intense pitch of self-sacrifice to support its present collateral parochial schools, and does not maintain all of them in a commendable degree of efficiency. If this is so in the city of New York, how much more unequal would the Catholic priesthood elsewhere be to such a burden. Therefore until to the question whether the Church is prepared to take charge of popular education it is able to reply in the affirmative the HERALD counsels abstinence on the part of Catholics from assailing the public school system as the highest wisdom. Such assaults are Quixotic tiltings at windmills. Worse than that, they are fomenters of the most unpatriotic and unprofitable strife in which fellow Americans can indulge.

So long as the State does not assail the religious schools, whether of the Catholics, the Protestant Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, or any other groups of religious believers which exist here side by side under the equal protection of the laws—

and we take it that nobody apprehends any such interference—there is no excuse for discord or acrimony, and scarcely any for debate, touching this whole subject. If any parent prefers to rear his child exclusively in a private or parochial school which, with or without doctrinal religious teaching, educates him sufficiently in those elements of knowledge that are necessary to the intelligent discharge of the political duties of citizenship, the State now interposes no obstacle, and there is no danger that it ever will. It merely holds fast to the right of independence of the Church in providing free public facilities for a political purpose. In conclusion, the HERALD protests against any misconstruction of its opinions or its words into an undervaluation of earnest religious education. So far from that we yield to no journal and no person in appreciation of its need for the welfare of the people and the country. But it must supplement, not supplant, the free public education administered by the State.

Neither is necessarily antagonistic to the other, and those who would make them so fail to comprehend the nature of democratic government in the American Union, the most resplendent glory of American institutions, the absolute disassociation of Church and State. We cannot live without both of them, but both of them independent of one another. We

Heed not the sceptic's puny hands
 While near the school the church spire stands,
 Nor fear the blinded bigot's rule
 While near the church spire stands the school.

England's Motive in Constantinople.

Gossip from Constantinople states England's present diplomatic activity, with some accuracy apparently, to be due to "a grave suspicion" on England's part that there "is an understanding between Russia and Turkey." From the statement of the case it must be judged that England looks upon it as a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of Turkey to have an understanding with any other Power but England, while the perversion, villany and wickedness of Russia in presuming to have an understanding with Turkey is conceived to be such as to justify all the evil which British orators can say of the Muscovite. England's suspicion—it might be said her discovery—that other than British influences are in favor at the Porte is a sufficient ground for her quasi hostile attitude if we admit that her usual mode of proceeding in matters of this nature is a good one; but if she herself deems that mode a good and moral one why do her statesmen put forth a pretext rather than the real reason in explaining what is on foot in Constantinople? Why trump up the ancient and stale pretence of those reforms in Asia Minor and put it all on them? The place where England wants reform is in Constantinople, and the precise reform she wants is to get Mahmoud Nedim Pacha out of office and Midhat Pacha in his place. That is the whole of it, and Sir Austen Layard's demands about Asia would be heard of no more if that change were made to-morrow, and the pretended use of the fleet—the ordering of hostile forces into Turkish waters—is simply intended to bully the Sultan and force him to concession. If the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople should suddenly assume a hostile attitude, and Russia should threaten invasion as a means of forcing the game of a change of Ministry, how England would declare her virtuous indignation at the unjustifiable methods and restless, troublesome spirit of Russia! But Russia could not coerce Turkey to such an end without the violation of treaties. Is not England equally bound in the same way?

Two Original Sermons a Day.

Good reading is better than poor talking. We suppose nobody will dispute the truth of this when concisely expressed, and yet a majority of the Protestant congregations still insist upon their clergymen preaching two original sermons every Sunday. Signs are multiplying, however, of the decay of the practice. In some quarters it is argued that the sermon has become too prominent a feature of public worship and ought to be modified in its relation to the other ceremonies without regard to the capacity of the minister. In other quarters the strain upon him is the chief argument for a modification. The substitution of conversational Bible classes for the customary afternoon service has been proposed by some, and others recommend the occasional reading of sermons or edifying essays not of the minister's own composition, selecting them from the published works of approved divines.

The Pilots' Difficulty.

The Commissioners of Pilots constitute a board in authority over the pilots and pilotage interests of the port, not precisely as the Fire Commissioners and Police Commissioners are in authority over their respective departments, since the pilots are not salaried functionaries; but their authority is substantially the same to care for the public interests and control the acts of individual pilots. It is their duty to license pilots, and without their license it is a misdemeanor to act as a pilot; and they have the power to revoke the license for cause—certain substantial causes being specified in the law. They may "revoke and annul the license of any person licensed by them to act as a pilot who shall not be attached to a boat approved of by the Board;" and it is their duty to prevent, by the coercion of fines, "any of the pilots licensed by them from combining injuriously with each other or with other persons." The legal validity of these two points of their authority is, it appears, to be tested in the case of the steamer Hercules. It is alleged that this steamer is put in commission as a pilot boat in virtue of a combination between certain pilots and certain employers of pilots, the intention of which can only be carried out to the detriment of all pilots not in the combination. It is, therefore, contrary to the law, and an offence punishable by a considerable fine, unless that part of the law is void for uncertainty. But if a pilot boards a ship from the Hercules the Board can annul his license, and if he boards another ship with-

out a license he becomes amenable to the law. If a judicial decision is justly reached on the proper point—namely, what is the limit of the authority of the Commissioners to approve or disapprove of the style of boats to be used by the pilots—the dispute may not be altogether unprofitable.

Nordenfjeld's Auroral Researches.

Among the most interesting, and perhaps important, of Nordenfjeld's observations during his winter incarceration in the Arctic Ocean were those respecting the "northern lights." This phenomenon has ever defied scientific elucidation, and every polar expedition has vied with its predecessor in the attempt to solve the auroral mystery. The English expedition of 1875-76, in its Arctic winter quarters was disappointed in this respect by the paucity of the electric displays. The Swedish explorer, also, in his ardent search for results, throughout the long night of his Arctic winter did not once observe, he tells us, the magnificent development of the northern lights he had so often witnessed in his own country. But, whenever the sky was clear, he saw, constant in the northeast horizon, and almost always in exactly the same spot, a faintly luminous arc, so motionless as to admit of actual measurement. The conclusion he reached is that the aurora comes from an actual permanent aureole, or ring of light, girding the northern extremity of the globe, whence its fires flash in opposite directions, both toward the Pole and toward the low latitudes.

Many years ago Humboldt, commenting on the alleged remarkable fact that a part of Venus not illuminated by the sun often glimmers with a dim phosphorescent light (which he ascribed to the earth's emission of light), said, "the emission of this light toward the poles of the earth is continuous." Whether this remark of the great physicist will hold good or not, we know that the auroral streamers take place around the magnetic poles, and from these high latitudes, as in September, 1869, have made themselves visible, on widely separated meridians, as far south as Havana and Rome, or within twenty degrees of the Equator. According to the exhaustive analysis of the auroral observations of two hundred stations in Europe, Asia and America, made by Professor Fritz, of Berne, the zone of greatest auroral frequency is a narrow belt passing just north of the North Cape and the Siberian coast, through Spitzbergen and near Point Barrow, Great Bear Lake and Northern Labrador. As the observer goes either north or south of this zone the brilliant phenomenon diminishes in frequency and intensity of display, and while south of the favored belt the radiant arches are generally seen in the northern skies, they appear at stations lying north of the belt to be south of the observer's zenith. These observations tend to confirm Nordenfjeld's conclusion, and also to show that the aurora is an atmospheric phenomenon, and not, as has been supposed, due to the cosmic causes acting from beyond the earth's gaseous envelope. It is true that recent researches seem to show a close coincidence between solar storms and spots and auroral exhibitions, but the latter may, nevertheless, be due to thermal and magnetic changes in the atmosphere and not to direct solar agency. The Swiss investigator, Fritz, is inclined to infer that the atmospheric electricity generated by the friction of winds on the polar icefields has something to do with auroral displays, and hence it has been suggested that these displays vary with the increase or decrease of polar ice. It is of great importance to science to fix even the approximate causes of so vast and magnificent a part of the atmospheric phenomena as the aurora presents. As long as it is referred to cosmic causes, outside of our own planet, no advance toward its scientific solution was made. But the observations of the Swedish explorer will stimulate research into one of the most beautiful and suggestive features of terrestrial economy and creative design.

Modern meteorology has won some of its most splendid successes from investigations of the clouds, and especially those delicate and attenuated cloud forms known as the cirrus or "feather clouds," composed of fibrous ice crystals which in Glaisher's loftiest balloon ascents (over six miles) were seen flying far above him. These natural weather guides and storm indicators, so valuable to the meteorologist, seem closely associated with the Arctic aurora. Carl Weyprecht, in the Austro-Hungarian polar expedition of 1872, repeatedly noted clouds and mist taking the same luminous form as the auroral reflection. If this inference is sustained by future research the phenomenon will be at once seen to afford invaluable indications of the varying movements of the great aerial currents which control the polar climates and also determine the meteorological conditions of the temperate zones of the earth. Such a result would amply reward those who watch out the long night of the polar winter in this research.

Burial Difficulties.

Funeral expenses will be sadly increased if it is to require, in addition to the ordinary undertakers and grave diggers, half a dozen lawyers and a judge of the Supreme Court to get a man satisfactorily placed in his chosen plot or vault. Now and then public opinion gets up in a spirit of vigorous protest against the tendency of those who organize funerals to make them discouragingly dear; and it is even possible that this disposition must be held responsible for some part of that activity in contrivances to avoid and nullify the whole practices of burying people which brought out such projects as that for cremation or for artificial petrification, in virtue of which every man was to be converted into a piece of statuary and stood up in a corner of his own hallway. But if the price of ordinary sorrow forces the contrivance of such escapes from the mere undertaker and his satellites, how dreadful will be the luxury of woe when arguments

in the Supreme Court are put in the bill, and perhaps even arguments in the Court of Appeals! If Mr. Everts, Mr. O'Connor and two or three besides of our great lawyers should have to be heard on a case of this kind it is evident that Commodore Vanderbilt himself could not afford to be buried, while the heirs of Mr. Stewart would have new reasons to hesitate before purchasing his remains from predatory enemies of the grave. It is equally oppressive whether these bills have to be paid out of the estate of the deceased or out of the profits of the sale of graves, as it will be if the burden of expense falls upon the cemetery companies. In the latter case it would be more distributed, as each particular grave would have to be sold for a higher price. In order that such difficulties may be avoided in the future it would be well if the trustees of cemeteries should at the outset economize a little on the pay of landscape gardeners and fee a good lawyer to put their papers in the right shape. If a copy of the bylaws or rules of Calvary Cemetery had been included in the deed of his lot furnished to the late Denis Coppers, and been alleged as conditions of the sale, that citizen's lawyers would never have taken his case into court and he would have been quietly and reasonably buried in some other equally excellent graveyard.

A High Private.

Speaker Randall, of the House of Representatives, is invited to attend the unveiling of the statue of General Thomas at the meeting of the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland in Washington this week. All right; his official position entitles him to that distinction. But to military men it must look queer for General McCook, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to write to Mr. Randall that "this invitation is extended not only on account of your official position, but because the records of the War Department show that you were one of the first, while serving as a private soldier under General Thomas, to call the attention of the authorities in Washington to his merits as a commander." Pray, how many high privates did the late Secretary Stanton admit to a direct correspondence concerning the merits of their commanding generals? It was lucky for Private Randall that General Thomas, that impartial disciplinarian, was ignorant of his epistolary practices. Otherwise there would doubtless have been a pretty severe application of the army regulations to his case, without the slightest reference to the contents of his letters, whether they conveyed praise or blame.

Democratic Arbitration.

An account of important proceedings on foot inside the democratic party is given to-day in our special despatch from Syracuse. The story turns on an effort to reconcile the warring factions and reduce their claims of supremacy to some common ground of agreement as a basis of compromise. The project is to assemble in Syracuse a conference of all the men prominent as democrats in both the Tilden and anti-Tilden factions, and to have them endeavor to come to an understanding as to the terms on which the two sections of the democracy, whose division gave the last election to the republicans, can in future act together. In a general way it appears that claims incapable of other adjustment are to be referred to Governor Seymour, whose decision on any point is to be taken as final by both sides. Some endeavor like this must naturally be made in the circumstances, and this may possibly succeed; but we are inclined to believe that the only basis upon which democratic dissensions can be overcome is the absolute retirement from positions of influence in the party of the two men responsible for the late division.

The End of the World.

There was no wreck of matter and crash of worlds on Friday, according to prediction. Evidently some one had blundered. The end of the world was, in some respects, a consummation devoutly to be wished; it would have settled the Eastern question and allowed the combating diplomats to meet on the only common ground they are ever likely to find; it would have effectually terminated lagging canvasses of the State vote and prevented the whistling of "Pinafore" in the public streets. It would have saved thousands of pedestrians from slipping at party street crossings, for those who went to walk the golden streets would find everything as it should be, while emigrants to the other place would be sure of an atmosphere that is ruinous to moisture under foot or anywhere else. The probable price of winter coal would have ceased to excite the public mind in the presence of other burning interests, and many pulpit warnings that will be sounded to-day would have been entirely unnecessary. Then—oh, rapturous thought!—our hard-worked, self-sacrificing politicians would not be compelled to provide a President in 1880 and consume valuable newspaper columns that are sorely needed for the news of the day. All the greenbacks would have been burned up, without the wearisome preliminary of a Congressional squabble. The Denis Coppers case would have reached a court of final appeal, in which Denis himself might have expressed his views about a matter so intimately concerning himself. No more poisoning cases would occur, the republican machine would be put where it would do most good, the breach in the city democracy would be permanently closed and the graves could have a reunion that in warmth would beat anything on record. Finally, the community could get rid of the policeman's club and the Street Cleaning Bureau, for the former would quickly be burned, even if smuggled into the next world, while the latter might most ideal retribution for their misdeeds by being overlastingly surrounded by ashes, with no water at hand to dump them into.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Poetic Sefior Castellar is now called the Minister of the Left.
 The Cincinnati Commercial says that America

should send to Irishmen not guns and powder, but potatoes and pork.

Court L. F. Pourtales, of France, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

M. Andrieux, the Paris Prefet of Police, is the agent of the republican party.

The English Foreign Office has sent a telegram to the Cape that Cetewayo need not wear trousers.

The President has appointed Robert W. Welch, of New Hampshire, to be United States Consul at Carrara, Italy.

There is a report in London that Mr. G. A. Sala is to be asked to stand as one of the liberal candidates at Brighton.

The President will in his message refer to considerable length to Indian affairs, and will recommend a humane policy.

"When precisely they will dissolve," says Mr. Gladstone, "I do not know, but I predict that it will be before they submit their Budget to the country."

French papers give rumors of an alliance between Prince Thomas, of Savoy, the Queen of Italy's brother, and the daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany.

Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, arrived in the steamship Germania yesterday and is at the Hotel Lincoln.

London Truth:—"A correct correspondent might take a daughter in her teens to see 'La Dame aux Camélias.' He would not take her to a theatre at which 'As You Like It' was to be played."

It is stated at Liverpool that the Princess Louise will return to Canada in the Allan line's Sarmatian, by which vessel she has already made two voyages—on Thursday, January 22, 1880.

The President has recognized Francisco L. Prieto as Consul of the United States of Mexico for the Territory of Arizona, to reside at Tucson, and C. Wolf as Consul for Austria-Hungary at Boston, Mass.

Lord Londesborough, having emitted Rosenberg, the libeller, hip and thigh, has declined to receive any testimonial from the inhabitants of Scarborough, from "a general objection to testimonials of the kind."

The youthful French heiress who eloped with a member of the Corps Diplomatique in England has returned to her relations. An elopement, followed by a marriage in England, is not regarded as a legal marriage in France.

A faded beauty, drenched with perfume, lately at a Paris theatre. "She is neither young nor pretty," said a dandy, "but, at any rate, elle sent bien." "C'est une femme de précaution," says another, "qui se sera fait embaumer de son vivant."

The President will leave Washington this evening to attend the dedication of the new armory of the Seventh regiment in this city. He will return to the White House Tuesday morning. Secretary Everts will probably accompany him. General Sherman is expected back from Chicago this morning.

A Milan paper states that Irma Combrison, a famous dancer and beauty, has just died in England in extreme poverty. She was passionately attached to Charles III, Duke of Parma, and two days before he was assassinated revealed to him the plot against his life, whereupon he formally appointed her Director of Police.

La Lanterne, a courageous little red sheet, has unearthed a curious document concerning Marguerite Bellanger, whom Napoleon III. honored with his imperial favor. It runs thus:—"Prefecture de Police—Permission to disguise—We, Prefet of Police, authorize Mlle. Marguerite Bellanger, residing at No. 39 Boulevard des Capucines, to dress as a man for reason of health."

A certain epicure of Bordeaux finds no epithet too good for a sound wine. He calls it amiable, gracieux, admissible, passionnant, élégant, riche, fier, grand beau, doux, parfumé, insinuant, coquet, ravissant, incomparable, plein d'amour. "But, madam," said a guest to the gourmet's wife, "since your husband gives such adjectives to wine, what does he use to you to express his affection?" "Well," she replied, "he calls me Laïette, 1848."

The London World hears that the ex-Queen of Naples lies in an almost hopeless condition at Vienna. It is considered by her physicians improbable that she will recover. Her Majesty has long been known to suffer from consumption, and with the present fall of leaves her condition has assumed such an alarming character as to leave no hope whatever. The Count and Countess of Chambard have been telegraphically summoned to her bedside.

Messrs. Whitlaw Reid, R. Heber Newton, Parke Godwin, Abram S. Hewitt, H. C. Potter, E. V. Smalley, Felix Adler, Robert Collyer, Joseph Seligman, H. W. Bellows, E. A. Washburn, Howard Potter and other friends of co-operation have invited Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to a public breakfast in this city on the 18th inst., previous to his departure for England, as a mark of the appreciation in which his services to the working classes are held in this country.

The appointment of Colonel John Hay, the well-known private secretary of President Lincoln, as Assistant Secretary of State, was announced yesterday at Washington. Mr. Seward's retirement, in obedience to controlling domestic considerations, is greatly regretted by the President and his associates in the public service. Mr. Everts has been very willing to give up the hope that it might be avoided, but recognizes the paramount reasons which have led to it.

London World:—"Where are you, O ye visioners, now that the grave has closed over Garibaldi? For Garibaldi is dead—dead ere his prime, although he was past eighty. The great commander of the Café Riche in Paris is gone. What corse he must have drawn for great men of all sorts and conditions during his career, and I may add for thirty members of the gentler sex, but distinguished in a different way! Even Grip the raven could not have approached him. Do the habitues miss him? Is he to be laid in the only sarcophagus fit for his remains, an emptied tin of ancient Gils Vongout?"

Pull Mall Gazette:—"Mr. Byron always writes smartly and very often writes well, and not a few of his repartees are as neat and pointed and elegant, in their light facile way, as anything of the kind in later stage English. But we complain of it, that he is coming to look upon comedy merely as an opportunity for sprightly talk, and that, provided he can introduce a pleasant speech at any moment, he is content to do so without regard to the dramatic aptitude of the personage or the dramatic propriety of the occasion. Another peculiarity of Mr. Byron's dialogue is that it abounds in asides. Yet another is that it is badly arranged, the stage being often crowded with characters all talking in couples, each couple striding in at a certain moment and saying its say and then becoming mute to give its neighbors an opportunity."

Men of science have strange ways, and mathematicians have the strangest ways of all. A story is told of a senior wrangler who, being asked after a visit to Wales if he had climbed Snowdon, replied that he had not, because in a field near his lodgings there was "a hill high enough for trigonometrical purposes." Another mathematician was observed to pay closer attention to the rules of society in his visits to the movements of his hostess's hands as she made tea for him, at least she supposed his attention was directed to her hands until a few days later she was shown a problem in an examination paper prepared by him, in which figured "a conoidal vessel containing a liquid of density," so and so, "in which is immersed a rod" (the mathematical representative of the spoon), of such and such dimensions, density, and so forth. And now we hear of a student of science, at present on a visit to this country, who has found in the adjustment of the gas burner in his bedroom a problem in the differential calculus.

The figure represents the professor's bed-room—B, his bed; A, G, the gas tube; M, a mirror, and the g, the reflected image of the gas flame. What the professor wanted was to set A G so that when reading in bed (a most reprehensible practice, we would suggest to him), he may get as much light as possible, both from the real flame G and the reflected flame g. To solve this problem, which perhaps might as readily have been dealt with experimentally, he invoked the aid of the differential calculus, after a method which we by no means intend to describe.

